Amendments of specification - February 9, 2006

Page 6 first paragraph of Description

The preferred embodiment of the present invention shares cross section shape and corrugation characteristics with chambers described in ~~two~~ published U. S. patent application No. 20020044833~~s~~ ~~of Krueger et al., namely Serial No. 09/849,768 filed May 4, 2001 and~~ and in U.S. patent application Serial No. 10/402,408, filed March 28, 2003, both of Kruger et al.~~.~~ Reference may also be made to a commercial product, the SC 310 stormwater chamber (StormTech LLC, Wethersfield, Connecticut, U.S.). The aforementioned storm chambers are characterized by freedom from ribs. However, because of their different use, storm chambers lack a multiplicity of small perforations in the sidewall, which necessarily characterize leaching chambers and weaken a sidewall. The chamber of the present invention preferably has an end which is shaped for swivel connection, as described in U. S. patent application No. 10/442,810 of Burnes et al., filed May 20, 2003. The drawings and descriptions of chambers in the foregoing patents, which have some commonality herewith in inventorship and assignee, are hereby incorporated by reference.

Page 8, first full paragraph

The radius of the minor axis of the preferred semi-elliptical arch curve has a point of rotation C, which is just below the plane of the base flange. See said patent application publication No. 20020044833~~No. 09/849,768~~ of Krueger et al. The combination of close pitch corrugations, continuous arch shape, and polypropylene material provides chamber 20 with superior specific strength, section modulus, and other specific structural properties, compared to prior art chambers. The arch curve is continuous, from one base flange to the other. For example, the arch shape is nominally a curve selected from the group consisting of a semi-circle, semi-ellipse, and parabola or other surface of revolution. Approximations are contemplated. For instance, sidewall thickness may vary; the sidewall may comprise a multiplicity of small steps or panels, following an essential curve; there may be a small vertical skirt near the base; or there may be a small flat or peaked portion at the top.

Page 10, first full paragraph

Fig. 5 is a vertical cross section through a sidewall 40C of a preferred chamber 20C, which is generally like chamber 20. Fig. 4 is side elevation view of the same chamber. See also Fig. 10 and 11 for details of the slots, discussed further below. Slots 30C, 30 have central axes LL, which slope downwardly at angle SA of about 12 degrees from horizontal. Preferably, the slots are flared inwardly with an about 12 degree included angle, as described further below, and in ~~co-pending U.S.~~ published U.S. patent application No. 20050074286 of Swistak et al., ~~serial No. 10/677,772 of Swistak et al., entitled Leaching Chamber with Inward Flaring Sidewall Perforations, filed on October 1, 2003,~~ the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference. In chamber 20C, slot height hx (i.e., height h which is measured at the sidewall exterior surface) becomes progressively larger with slot elevation from the base, increasing from about 0.070 inch at the bottom to about 0.090 inch at the top. The vertical edge-to-edge spacing of the slots is about 0.100 inch, measured along the rise or curve of the sidewall. The basic wall thickness t of the chamber away from the perforated wall is about 0.090 inch; and, that is the thickness at the top 42C. In Fig.5, the thickness of the perforated chamber sidewall increases from ta of about 0.150 inch at the bottom to tb of about 0.175 inch, nominally 0.180 inch, near the top. The preferred design will be further appreciated from the descriptions that follow. Fig. 15 is an isometric view of a whole chamber 20C having features of preferred embodiment. Fig. 15 illustrates the open ends of the chamber and how they are configured for connecting to other chambers.